



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 29, NUMBER 14

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER 14, 1959

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

WATCH OUT FOR FIRES

Nearly 300,000 homes are destroyed or damaged by fire each year, according to a report made by the Allied Chemical Corporation. The fires cause thousands of deaths and property losses estimated at over a billion dollars annually, the company says.

HIGHER PARCEL POST RATES

After Christmas, it will cost more to send packages by mail. The U. S. Post Office Department plans to raise parcel post rates by an average of about 17% in the weeks to come. The higher rates are expected to add \$88,000,000 a year to the Department's earnings, thereby helping to reduce its heavy losses from postal operations. Last year, the Post Office's expenses surpassed its receipts by \$500,000,000.

SUDAN FIGHTS REDS

Sudan, which became an independent nation in 1956 after having been ruled jointly by Britain and Egypt, is launching a new drive against communists within its borders. Sudanese Prime Minister Ibrahim Abboud says he will "wipe out communism" in his country because it is his people's "No. 1 enemy."

CHRISTMAS IN WASHINGTON

A 70-foot silver spruce from Aroostook County, Maine, will be the central feature of this year's Pageant of Peace to be held in the nation's capital during the holidays.

On December 23, President Eisenhower is scheduled to light the giant tree as he wishes the country a Merry Christmas from the White House. From then through January 1, bands and choral groups from many nations will appear each day to offer special music and other programs. Reindeer from Alaska and the U. S. Marine Band are other attractions at the Washington holiday fete.

VISITOR FROM JAPAN

Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi plans to visit the United States early next month. While here, he will meet with President Eisenhower and sign a revised United States-Japanese security treaty. The new agreement provides for continued close cooperation between the 2 nations in defense matters, but it gives Japan a little more say in the operation of our bases on the Far Eastern land's soil.

Mr. Kishi is a good friend of the United States. He has repeatedly said that his country's future is closely linked with America's. The 62-year-old Japanese leader has been Premier of his country since 1957.



Nobusuke Kishi



REAL UNITY, not a limited partnership, is goal of the conference in Paris on December 19, according to Eisenhower, Macmillan, De Gaulle, and Adenauer

Western Leaders Meet

Eisenhower, Macmillan, De Gaulle, and Adenauer Will Draw Up Plans for Later Conference with Khrushchev

ON Saturday, December 19, leaders of 4 major western nations will meet in Paris. They are President Dwight Eisenhower of the United States, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Great Britain, President Charles de Gaulle of France, and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany. For Mr. Eisenhower, the conference will be one of the last events of his tour of more than 20,000 miles.

At the Paris parley, plans will be made for a 1960 summit conference with Premier Nikita Khrushchev of Russia. It is now thought that this later meeting will take place at Geneva, Switzerland, possibly in April or May.

During their talks of 3 or 4 days in the French capital, the western leaders must decide what issues to bring up in the spring conference with the Soviet Union. Then they must try to resolve their own differences on these

problems, and agree on a common approach.

Berlin problem. The issue that may receive most attention in the Paris meeting later this week is that of Berlin. The former German capital—110 miles inside communist East Germany—has been a trouble spot ever since it was occupied by U. S., British, French, and Russian troops after World War II.

In November 1958, Premier Nikita Khrushchev told the United States, France, and Britain to remove their occupation troops from the western sectors of Berlin within 6 months. If they refused to leave, he said that Russia would turn over to the communist government of East Germany the job of policing the access routes of the western powers into Berlin. This act would have forced the western allies to deal with a government which they consider illegal and

(Continued on page 6)

Nation Studies Foreign Trade

Overseas Developments Pose Big Economic Problems For United States

IMPORTANT changes in the flow of money and gold out of the United States have occurred during the last year or so. These developments—their causes, their effects, and what the U. S. government is trying to do about them—make an interesting though complicated story.

Everyone should try to understand the situation, because of its great importance to our country. To grasp it, however, a person must know some basic facts on how foreign trade is handled.

Suppose an American dealer is buying a shipment of small cars from France. He has no money except dollars, and the French manufacturer wants payment in his own currency—francs. This problem is solved through the help of banks in the 2 countries.

The American pays his debt in dollars, and—after a few steps in transatlantic bookkeeping—this sum is added to the "dollar account" held by French bankers. Meanwhile, through these bankers, the French manufacturer obtains payment for the cars in his own currency.

What happens, then, to the dollar balances that are held by the French? A great deal of the money is eventually used on transactions moving in the opposite direction—on French citizens' purchases of American goods or services.

The dollars acquired by France may be spent at once on American products, or held in bank accounts for future use, or traded to Uncle Sam for gold. This precious metal is accepted by all countries in payment of international debts. Foreign nations can, if they so desire, use their dollars to buy part of the gold that is held by our government. They can then use this gold to buy products from any land. Such a process has recently been occurring on a considerable scale, since foreigners have been accumulating large dollar balances.

A striking change. This is a sharp reversal. In the years just after World War II, one of the major international problems was a serious dollar shortage among our friends and allies. Many countries, such as Britain and France, were in desperate need of American machinery and other items. But these war-torn nations were producing so little, and selling so little to us, that they couldn't acquire large dollar balances with which to buy our goods.

Because these countries were in bad shape economically, there was very little demand for their currencies in

(Concluded on page 2)

Nation Studies Foreign Trade

(Concluded from page 1)

world trade. So businessmen in Europe and elsewhere found it hard to exchange any of their own money for the dollars they needed if they were to buy our materials.

America came to the war-shattered nations' rescue with foreign-aid measures such as the European Recovery Program (ERP), which Congress approved in 1948. Through grants and loans, we provided them with billions of dollars. With this money they obtained new equipment for their factories, mines, and farms. To a great extent, they purchased the machinery and other items from America.

In general, the nations that received our help made a rapid recovery. They started turning out supplies for their own people and for export. Their products began appearing in American shops. The dollars they were now earning in the United States helped our friends and allies to overcome their dollar shortages.

But, despite economic improvements in Europe and elsewhere, foreign nations as a group still do not sell so much to us as we sell to them. Our sales continue to outweigh our purchases, as they have done every year since 1893. (A statement to the contrary in a November 16 news note was incorrect.) In the last year or so, however, the gap between the 2 has narrowed, especially since mid-1958.

Trade balance. In the first half of this year, our imports—or foreign purchases—came within 5% of equaling our sales—or exports. In the corresponding half of 1956, there was a 23% gap between the 2.

Though we still earn more money from sales abroad than we pay out for

and other enterprises outside our borders, and overseas spending by American tourists has grown rapidly in recent years.

When all these outlays are added to what we spend on merchandise from other lands, dollars are flowing out of our country in much larger quantities than foreign money is coming in. Actually, this has been the case for a long time. Each year from 1950 through 1956, on an average, we paid out approximately 1.5 billion dollars more than the rest of the world paid to us.

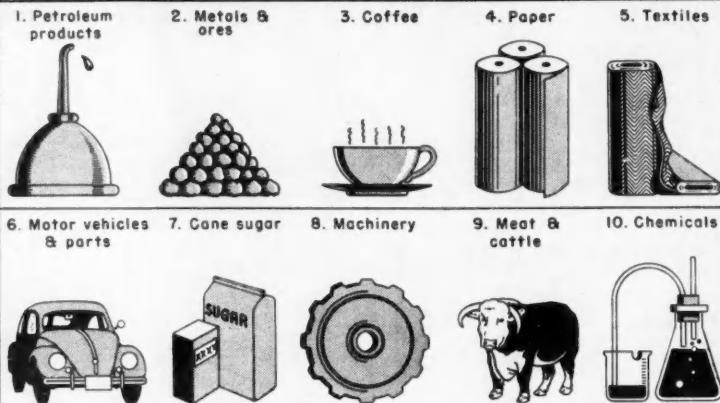
What is *new*, however, is the *size* of the present gap. In 1958, our outflow was 3.4 billion dollars greater than our income. This year it is expected to be about 4 billion dollars greater.

We have long counted on our net earnings in trade to help make up for our "losses" in other kinds of transactions. But now that the trade gains have become smaller, they don't go so far toward repaying us for the outflow on such items as foreign aid.

As a result of the growing gap in our balance of payments, 2 things are happening: (1) The supply of dollars held by foreigners is growing, and (2) sizable quantities of U. S. gold are being transferred to other nations. In the last 2 years, our supply of gold has declined in value from about 22.8 billion dollars to about 19.6 billion.

Top-ranking U. S. officials were not greatly worried about our annual "loss" of approximately 1.5 billion dollars that occurred in earlier years. They viewed it as a reasonable U. S. contribution to the strength and prosperity of allied and friendly nations

LEADING U. S. IMPORTS RANKED ACCORDING TO DOLLAR VALUE



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOAN ALDEN

OUR PURCHASES from abroad during 1958 totaled 12.9 billion dollars

What steps is the government taking in an effort to remedy the present situation?

It is trying, in several ways, to step up the volume of U. S. sales abroad. A few weeks ago, for example, Eisenhower Administration officials announced the so-called "Buy American" or "tied loan" policy in connection with our foreign-aid program.

Here is what the policy means: When granting certain types of loans to underdeveloped countries such as India or Pakistan, we shall give preference to cases in which the foreign governments plan to spend the money on American goods.

Money Came Back

Over the years, a large part of the money sent abroad as foreign aid *has* come back directly and quickly to the United States through purchase of our products. With its new policy of "tied loans," our government hopes to step up this process. According to rough estimates, the new plan may make our yearly foreign sales about \$100,000,000 larger than they would be otherwise.

People who favor the "tied loan" policy argue: "Under normal circumstances, countries that receive aid through American loans should help us, in return, by spending the money on our products. There is no good reason why these countries should obtain our dollars, then exchange them for some other currency and spend the money on European or Japanese goods that compete with ours."

"This is especially true at a time when the United States needs to boost its exports and its earnings, and when our manufacturing competitors abroad are becoming more prosperous."

Opponents reply: "U. S. sales of merchandise abroad last year totaled about 16.2 billion dollars. The approximately \$100,000,000 worth of trade that we can expect to gain through 'tied loans' is a tiny fraction of such a total. Yet it will have a tremendous effect on world opinion."

"The 'Buy American' policy represents a new restriction on trade, whereas—over the years—we have been urging all nations to cut down on these restrictions. Moreover, it will often be cited by communists, in their efforts to prove that the United States uses gifts and loans as means of controlling other countries."

Further steps taken by our government have stirred up less controversy. For example, U. S. officials have urged relatively prosperous foreign nations to assume a larger share of the burden of helping underdeveloped countries. Though nobody can predict what will

be done about this suggestion, most Americans favor it.

Many countries, such as Britain and France, do carry out sizable programs of aid to underdeveloped regions. British loans total nearly \$300,000,000 a year. The question is: Could our allies afford still heavier spending for such purposes?

Also, the United States has asked foreign nations to cut down on restrictions that limit their people's purchases of our goods. These restrictions, in many cases, were imposed during the period just after World War II, when nations abroad were suffering from a severe dollar shortage and had to use every possible means of conserving the dollars they held.

Japanese merchants, for instance, were prohibited from buying certain of our metals and farm products. Britain imposed strict limitations, or quotas, on imports of American clothing. These countries simply didn't have enough dollars to let their citizens buy all the American goods they wanted.

Today, even though the world-wide dollar shortage is over, many countries still impose such restrictions on American products. Foreign leaders, though, have shown considerable understanding of our government's position on this subject. Britain and France recently ended many of their limitations on imports of American goods, and Japan has promised to begin removing hers in the near future. Other countries indicate that they may take similar action.

U. S. Quota Restrictions

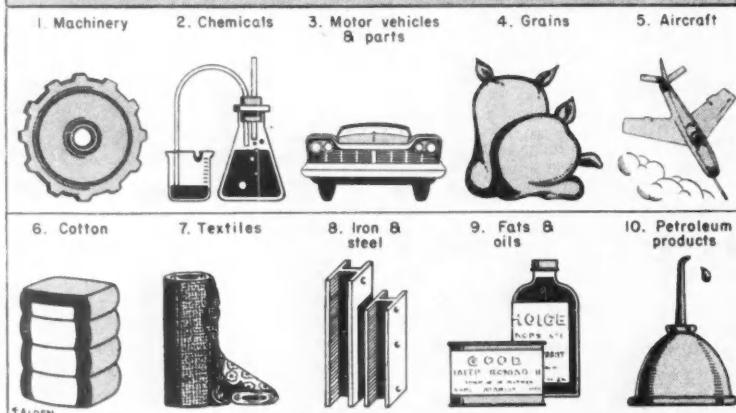
Certain foreign observers point out that the United States itself maintains quota restrictions on various minerals and other items that compete strongly with American products. They say that we should not expect other countries to eliminate trade restrictions until we start dropping our own.

Meanwhile, numerous foreign and American spokesmen argue that the United States has followed a comparatively generous trade policy in recent years. But, they continue, unless this country secures foreign cooperation in balancing its outflow of dollars with its income—and in reducing the drain on its gold reserves—Americans may be tempted to cut down on purchases abroad by imposing higher tariffs and other trade barriers.

Observers also see the likelihood of a growing demand, within the United States, that our country reduce its foreign-aid spending. Extensive pro-and-con arguments on this subject will almost certainly be heard in Congress next year, and we shall report them.

—By TOM MYER

LEADING U. S. EXPORTS RANKED ACCORDING TO DOLLAR VALUE



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOAN ALDEN

SALES of U. S. goods abroad during 1958 totaled 16.2 billion dollars

purchases, our total *outflow* to foreign countries is greater than our total *income*. Why? Because purchases and sales don't tell the whole story. There are many other factors that go to make up our nation's "balance of payments" with the other countries of the world.

Foreign aid is one of these. In 1958 our federal government sent 2.6 billion dollars abroad in grants and loans. A portion of this money went to help our allies build up their military strength, and part of it helped improve living standards in underdeveloped countries.

Each year, moreover, the government spends several billion dollars to buy supplies for U. S. troops in foreign nations. Also, American businessmen invest large sums in factories

abroad—nations that were not so well-to-do as America.

On the other hand, our present yearly shortage of around 3 or 4 billion dollars is causing serious concern. Government leaders feel that it could have many harmful effects in the years ahead.

For instance, it creates a drain on the U. S. supply of gold. At present, the United States still has nearly as much gold as does all the rest of the free world, but this supply could dwindle rapidly and the effects would be very damaging. We need a great deal of the yellow metal to provide backing for our money. In general, the more gold a country has, the more confidence its own citizens and the people of other lands will have in its currency.

A Christmas Report On Sunshine Fund

By Clay Coss

LAST year, at this time, we quoted the following words from the magazine, *Nation's Business*:

"Christmas is the giving without consideration of receiving . . . the gifts in the stockings with holes in their toes . . . a chain letter of goodwill to men."

"Christmas is doing that little extra something you do 365 days of the year . . . sentiment without self-consciousness . . . better relations with your associates, prompted by you . . . a tone of voice on the telephone, a smile instead of a frown, a pat-on-the-back instead of a gripe."

"Christmas is a way to live."

In other words, Christ—whose birthday we commemorate the 25th of this month—did not confine His giving and good deeds to any special occasion. Instead, He devoted and gave His life to the cause of helping others day in and day out.

Everyone who contributes cheerfulness, cooperation, and assistance to others as a consistent policy is showing a true spirit of giving. So are individuals who help people less fortunate than themselves.

In this connection, we want to commend those students and teachers all over the nation who have contributed to *Sunshine* magazine in India. Our office has received more than \$12,000, and the money is still coming in. That is the equivalent of more than 120,000 dimes. It means that thousands of Indian youths will be able to read a magazine especially prepared for them and devoted to the cause of freedom and democracy.

Many of our readers have sent dimes or larger sums without even giving their names. Money has been collected by classroom groups, student government organizations, and assemblies. A number of schools have had special dances, cake and cooky sales, and other fund-raising projects.

Every member of our organization has been greatly inspired by the generosity shown by American youth.



They have demonstrated a keen desire to help less fortunate boys and girls thousands of miles away. They have displayed the true spirit of Christmas. They have "given without consideration of receiving." We can assure them that what they have done will make the lives of thousands of Indian youths a little richer—a little brighter.

Many, many thanks, and a Merry Christmas to those who have contributed to this and other worthwhile causes during the year which will soon come to an end.



GENERAL WASHINGTON and his men during the hard winter of 1777-78

Today and Yesterday

Yuletide Without Peace

THE ancient Christmas message urging peace on earth, good will toward men is one of special significance at this holiday season in the age of nuclear weapons—when people everywhere are hoping that nations will find a way to end the danger of war.

As leaders of the free world seek to avoid conflict without losing freedom to communism, Americans may well recall that the holiday month has often been one of hard trials in the pursuit of liberty.

It was 186 years ago—December 16, 1773—that men of Boston defied British efforts to control the sale of tea in the colonies. Three ships had entered the city's harbor with 342 chests of the tea. Taxes on the merchandise had been reduced, but there was still a tax to which the colonists had not consented. In their quest for self-government, the Bostonians decided to make the shipments a test issue.

The Tea Party

Under the leadership of Samuel Adams, mass meetings were organized. Demands that the ships leave the harbor with their cargo were refused. The Boston Tea Party was the result.

Some 50 or 60 men wrapped themselves in blankets and stained their faces so as to resemble Indians. They boarded the ships at night and threw the tea into the harbor. One of the leaders in the raid was Paul Revere, later famous for his horseback ride through the night to warn that the British were headed for Lexington and Concord.

In retaliation for the tea-dumping, Britain ordered Boston's port closed and took other steps to punish the colonists. It was too late, however, to restore peace. Other colonies rallied to the support of Massachusetts, and by 1775 the Revolutionary War had begun.

By Christmas 1776, the American cause was at a low ebb. Defeats in New York had lowered morale. Many soldiers planned to leave the army at the end of the year, when their term of enlistment ended.

Determined that the tide of despair must be ended, Washington decided to leave winter quarters in Pennsylvania for an offensive. On the night of December 25, his troops crossed the Delaware River to the New Jersey

shore for an attack upon Trenton. Boats were powered by oars and poles, and had to battle their way around huge cakes of ice. Many of the men had no shoes, or wore pairs that were in such bad shape as to provide little protection for their feet.

The attack, by surprise, was successful. Within an hour and a half, on the morning of December 26, Hessian (German) troops employed by the British, had surrendered. Loss of life was small—4 Americans, including 2 who froze to death, and about 30 Hessians. This victory was followed by another at Princeton on January 3, 1777.

Two Victories

The 2 victories revived American spirits. Some soldiers agreed to stay on for a time, and new recruits for the army were obtained more easily. The people at home saw to it that food supplies for the troops were a little more generous. Other hardships lay ahead, but gloom and pessimism had been lifted at a critical period.

The winter at Valley Forge, from 1777 to 1778, was one of the hardest for Washington's troops. The men took up headquarters there, along the Schuylkill River in Pennsylvania, shortly before Christmas.

Food was scarce, and often consisted of only a thin soup. For weeks, there was no meat. Nearly half of the men, some 6,000 in all, had no shoes or socks. Many were without coats, and sometimes stood guard in old dressing gowns. Shirts and trousers were in tatters. Soldiers often stayed up all night to keep fires going for warmth. Tents were used at first, and it wasn't until mid-January that building of log huts was finished.

Despite the suffering, the army came out of Valley Forge better trained than it had ever been. For this, Baron von Steuben—a German volunteer—was largely responsible. He drilled the men in military tactics and reorganized battalions.

By spring France had recognized the United States as an independent nation and come to our aid. This was the cause of great celebration among the armed forces. The war continued until the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781, when America's victory was assured.

—By TOM HAWKINS

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are to be found on page 8, column 4.

1. Spanish officials have said that some of their military equipment is *archaic* (är-kä'ik). (a) modern (b) old (c) unusable (d) unreliable.

2. Many politicians were *avid* (äv'äd) debaters while in high school and college. (a) unskilled (b) expert (c) enthusiastic (d) forceful.

3. Committee members greeted the proposals with *acrimonious* (äk'ri-mö-ni-üs) comments. (a) angry (b) loud (c) immediate (d) varied.

4. The soldier was *reprimanded* (rép'ri-mänd-äd) for his actions. (a) decorated (b) congratulated (c) rebuked (d) imprisoned.

5. The governor delivered a *terse* (ters) message to the audience. (a) bitter (b) short (c) spirited (d) long.

6. *Suffrage* (süfräj) is possessed by most people in the United States. (a) economic security. (b) the right to vote (c) the right to strike (d) freedom of expression.

7. Several passages in the speech were *expunged* (ëks-pünj'd'). (a) criticized (b) changed (c) challenged (d) erased.

8. Everyone agreed that the visiting official's speech contained many *redundant* (ré-dün'dünt) phrases. (a) wordy and repeated (b) very good (c) clear (d) unpleasant.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell name of a European political leader.

1. _____ Adams, early leader of American colonists who helped plan Boston Tea Party.

2. New Secretary of Defense (last name).

3. Retiring Secretary (last name).

4. Capital of Tennessee.

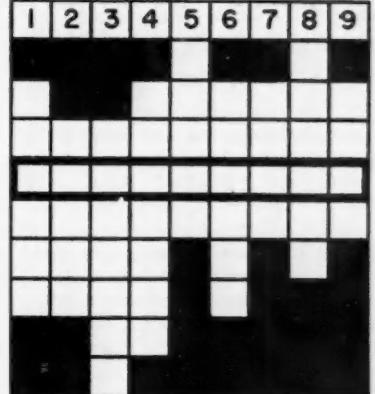
5. European city that is host to an important western conference.

6. Both West and East Germany have coasts on this sea.

7. _____ is often used in settling international trade accounts.

8. Nation having frontier with East Germany.

9. Capital of West Germany.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: satellite. VERTICAL: 1. sun; 2. Jay; 3. thrust; 4. Mercury; 5. Explorer; 6. Atlas; 7. Lunik; 8. Sputnik; 9. second.

The Story of the Week

Thomas Gates Directs Nation's Defense Plans

Aside from the President, few top officials in our government have as difficult a task to perform as has the Secretary of Defense. In addition to supervising the activities of our 2,500,000 men and women in uniform and more than 1,200,000 civilian workers, he also helps plan the nation's overall military preparedness programs.

Thomas Gates, Jr., now has the task of directing the giant government office. He replaced Neil McElroy as Defense Secretary earlier this month. Mr. McElroy, who served in his post for 26 months, is returning to the Procter and Gamble Company as a top executive.

Mr. Gates, 53, brings several years' experience in the Defense headquarters with him to his new job. He first came to the Pentagon in 1953 when he was named Under Secretary of the Navy. He held that post until his appointment as Secretary of the Navy in 1957. Earlier this year, he became Mr. McElroy's assistant as Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Thomas Gates, whose father was president of the University of Pennsylvania, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania. Young Mr. Gates graduated from the university in 1928, and joined the investment banking firm of Drexel and Company. Before going



DEPARTING Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy (left) and successor Thomas Gates, who took over the difficult position earlier this month

the story of a lame boy who is visited by the Three Kings, has become a part of Christmas for many TV fans.

Career for You in The U. S. Coast Guard

If you are interested in a career that combines engineering and seamanship, you may want to take examinations for entrance into the U. S. Coast Guard Academy. All American boys between the ages of 17 and 22, who have finished high school or will do so this academic year, will be eligible to take the exams. Applications must be mailed not later than January 15.

Those who are selected will become cadets at the academy in New London, Connecticut. They will take a 4-year course in marine engineering, along with other technical and academic subjects. Upon graduation, a cadet will be eligible for a commission as ensign in the Coast Guard. While in the academy, students receive allowances as well as free board and tuition.

Complete information may be obtained from your school principal, or by writing to the Commandant PTP, U. S. Coast Guard, Washington 25, D. C.



CONDUCTOR Leonard Bernstein of New York Philharmonic Orchestra with member of St. Paul's Cathedral Boys' Choir in New York City. They'll be on NBC-TV December 22.

into the Navy during World War II, he had become a partner in that firm.

Variety of TV Programs On Tap for the Holidays

Many outstanding TV programs will be presented to celebrate the Yuletide season between now and Christmas. Here are some of them:

The "Bell Telephone Hour" will feature music by a group of young French singers, a ballet troupe, and other talented entertainers. The show will appear on NBC, December 18.

"Ford Startime," another holiday musical treat, will be shown on NBC December 22. Its attractions include Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Marian Anderson, and the St. Paul's Cathedral Boys' Choir of London.

"Amahl and the Night Visitors," will be seen again this year on NBC, December 24. This opera, which tells

News Capsules from Around the Globe

Britain and the United Arab Republic are gradually becoming friends again. Not long ago, London resumed diplomatic relations with the Cairo government for the first time since 1956. It was then that Britain and France invaded the Suez Canal region following the Egyptian seizure of the vital waterway in which the 2 European nations had controlling interests. (Egypt combined with Syria to form the UAR in 1958.)

The planet Venus appears to contain water vapor, and may therefore be capable of supporting some form of life. That is the conclusion reached by Dr. Charles Moore after he observed the planet through a telescope from a balloon 81,000 feet up in the air. Dr. Moore and Commander Malcolm Ross made the balloon ascent not long ago to get a better look at Venus.

A strike of dockworkers has been averted. Shipping employees on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts recently signed a new work contract with their companies, providing for a pay boost and other benefits amounting to 41 cents an hour over the next 3 years.

claims that have already been made. Only Argentina, Australia, France, Britain, New Zealand, and Norway claim portions of the icy continent for themselves.

Presidential Rivals Watch Popularity Polls

With 1 or 2 exceptions, none of the men who are widely expected to seek the Democratic or Republican Presidential nomination in 1960 has openly declared himself to be a candidate for that honor. Nonetheless, all these men and their supporters are closely watching popularity polls for clues as to the strength of their following as possible candidates for the White House. These polls are conducted by Dr. George Gallup and others.

On the basis of Gallup surveys, Vice President Nixon continues to be the favorite 1960 Presidential candidate among Republican voters. New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller is second choice. It appears at this time to be largely a 2-man race for the GOP nomination.

On the Democratic side, recent Gallup studies give Massachusetts Senator John Kennedy a slight edge over Adlai Stevenson for that party's nomination next year. In third place is Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas.

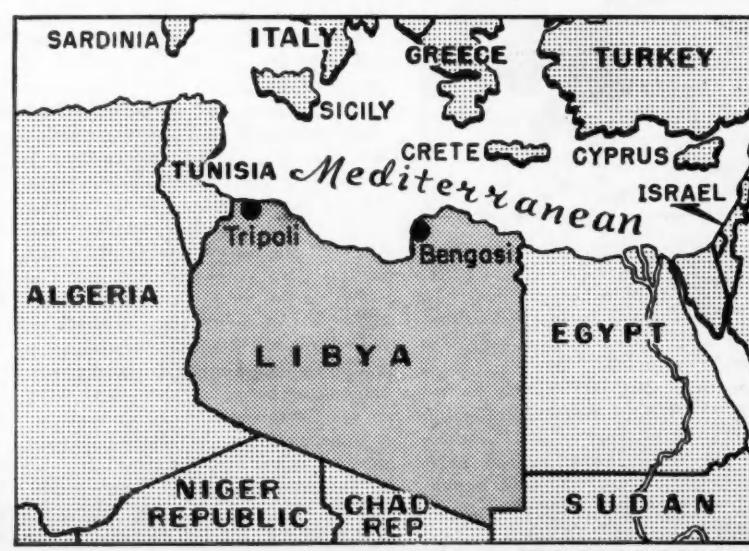
Others in the running for the 1960 race, according to the poll, include Tennessee Senator Estes Kefauver, Missouri Senator Stuart Symington, and Minnesota Senator Hubert Humphrey.

Libyan Government Moves Every 2 Years

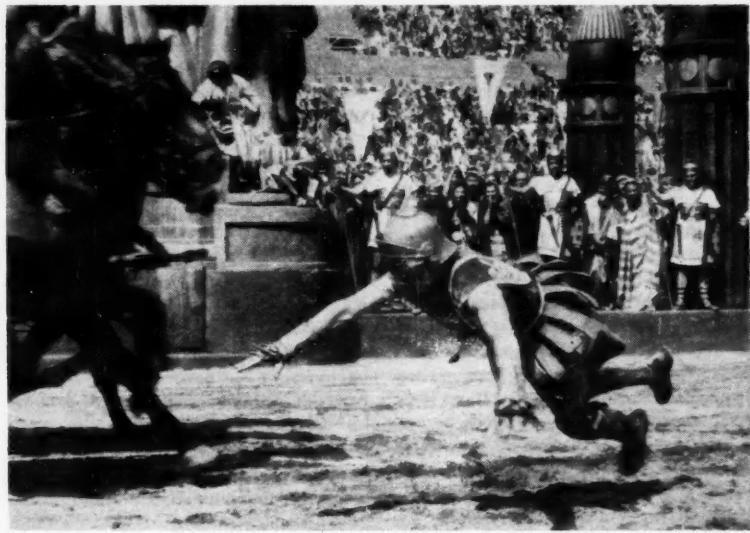
The North African Kingdom of Libya is a unique nation in many ways. For one thing, it is the least densely populated country in the world. For another, its capital city changes every 2 years.

Since late 1957, King Idris and his officials have resided at Bengasi, located in the eastern part of Libya known as Cyrenaica. Now, the government is setting up office in Tripoli — 700 miles by road to the west. This city, largest in the Libyan state of Tripolitania, will be the seat of government until late 1961.

The reason that Tripoli and Ben-



LIBYA, North African land, is a country with 2 capital cities (see story)



EXCITING SCENE during chariot race in new motion picture "Ben-Hur"

gasi alternate as Libya's capital is that the 2 cities have long been rivals. In fact, Tripolitania as a whole has a somewhat different background and and outlook than Cyrenaica. In order to work out a union between the 2 areas, it was necessary to arrive at this compromise whereby the capital would shift back and forth indefinitely.

"Stupendous" Film of Roman Life and Times

"Stupendous," is the word one reviewer uses to describe the new MGM Technicolor movie, *Ben-Hur*. Others who have seen the 3½-hour film, which is based on a novel of the early Christian era by Civil War hero General Lew Wallace, agree with that appraisal of the picture.

The movie, much of which was filmed in Italy, took 5 years to make. Its action-packed scenes take the viewer from bitter conflicts in Rome to Palestine where Christ walks to Calvary burdened with a heavy cross.

Charlton Heston plays the part of Ben-Hur, Jack Hawkins acts as Quintus Arrius, and Haya Harareet takes the role of Esther. Other stars in the film include Stephen Boyd, Hugh Griffith, Martha Scott, Cathy O'Donnell, and Sam Jaffe.

FTC Probes Radio-TV Advertising Policies

Following on the heels of a House probe into charges of dishonesty in TV quiz shows, is another investigation being conducted by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) into advertising policies on the airwaves.

The government agency says it's going to conduct an all-out drive to "clean up false and misleading advertising" on radio-TV. The FTC has the task of seeing to it that products put on the market fulfill claims made for them by advertisers.

Network officials point out that the entire advertising industry shouldn't be accused of dishonesty because of questionable tactics by a few members of that group. Radio-TV representatives say they are cooperating closely with FTC to ban dishonest ads on the airwaves. They add that they already employ staffs of experts to check commercials for accuracy, and turn down advertisements when products don't measure up to claims made for them.

A Cultural Center for The Nation's Capital

Within a few weeks, a big drive will begin to raise money for the National Cultural Center in Washington, D. C. Citizens in every state will be asked to contribute funds for a structure in which stage plays, concerts, and other types of entertainment can be presented.

A famous architect has already prepared a sketch of the center. Plans call for an ultramodern structure containing a theater, concert hall, opera house, 2 smaller auditoriums, and other facilities under a single roof. The building will have space for radio and TV equipment so performances can be seen and heard across the nation.

The cultural center will have other uses, too. In the middle of the proposed building is to be a glass-topped room where Presidents can greet foreign visitors.

Congress has provided land near the Potomac River as a site for the National Cultural Center. The structure itself, expected to cost around \$61,000,000, must be paid for with funds contributed by private organizations and individuals. It may be several years before this project is completed.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

January. A Soviet rocket passed the moon and went into orbit around the sun.

Fidel Castro won his long fight for control of Cuba, overthrowing President Fulgencio Batista. The Castro government then hastily tried and executed several hundred persons accused of opposing it.

Alaska was formally proclaimed our 49th state.

February. Greece and Turkey ended their long quarrel over the control of Cyprus by agreeing to an independent Cypriot republic. Britain, which had controlled the island for many years, agreed to bow out of the picture.

Secretary of State Dulles entered hospital for cancer treatment, and died in May. Christian Herter became Secretary of State.

March. Uncle Sam shot Pioneer IV rocket past the moon into orbit around the sun. It weighed 13.4 pounds, as compared with 3,245 pounds for the Soviet sun rocket.

Congress voted statehood for Hawaii. Tibetans rose up against their hated Red Chinese masters, but were quickly suppressed.

April. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said he would resign to become his country's President. In June he changed his mind and decided to stay on as Chancellor.

Western foreign affairs chiefs met in Paris to decide what stand to take on Berlin's future in May talks with Soviet officials.

Tibet's god-king, the Dalai Lama, escaped to India.

May. American, British, French, and Soviet foreign affairs chiefs met in Geneva, Switzerland, to discuss Berlin and divided Germany.

American scientists sent 2 monkeys 300 miles high into space and brought them back safely.

June. President Eisenhower and British Queen Elizabeth II formally dedicated the St. Lawrence Seaway, which enables large ocean-going ships to proceed to Great Lakes ports.

Soviet Deputy Premier Frol Kozlov attended the start of Moscow's exhibition of science, technology, and culture in New York City.

July. Vice President Nixon opened a similar American exhibit in Moscow.

The Geneva meeting of the Big-4 western and Soviet foreign affairs chiefs ended in a hopeless deadlock, leaving the Berlin question undecided.

Steelworkers walked off their jobs in a strike that lasted a record 3½ months. Just before the steel walkout began, the United States reported a record number of 66,016,000 Americans with jobs.

Premier Abdul Karim Kassem of Iraq suppressed a rebellion supported by people of his country who sought a union with the United Arab Republic.

Uncle Sam launched the world's first nuclear merchant ship, the *Savannah*.

August. President Eisenhower talked to western leaders in Europe, after agreeing to an exchange of visits with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Hawaii was officially proclaimed our 50th state.

Fighting by communist rebels became more intense in Laos, and Red Chinese troops stepped up their invasion of border areas claimed by India.

September. Russia became the first nation to hit the moon with a rocket.

Premier Khrushchev visited the United States. In his 2 weeks' stay here, he traveled from coast to coast.

French President Charles de Gaulle presented new plans for Algeria. He offered the North African land a choice of union with France, self-rule as a member of the French Community of Nations, or complete independence except for French control of Sahara oil reserves.

October. Following his visit to America, Premier Khrushchev went to Peking, reportedly to ask Red China to eliminate her warlike acts in Asia.

A Soviet rocket circled the moon and took pictures of the side which had previously not been seen.

A House committee began investigations of alleged dishonesty in quiz shows and other TV programs.

November. Steelworkers were sent back to their jobs for an 80-day period by a court order requested by the President under the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Uncle Sam failed in an effort to put a rocket into orbit around the moon.

December. President Eisenhower went on an 11-nation tour of Europe, Asia, and North Africa, including a Paris meeting with top western leaders.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Mother: Let's buy Junior a bicycle.
Dad: Do you think it will help his behavior?

Mother: No. But it will spread his meanness over a wider area.

★

"I'm very often compared with Tab Hunter."

"That's good."

"Not very—it's my girl friend. She much prefers Tab."



"Dad—may I use your wallet tonight?"

The foreman reported that the jury was unable to agree upon a verdict. The judge said the case was a clear one and added, "If you do not reach an agreement before evening, I'll have 12 dinners sent in to you."

"May it please Your Honor," spoke the foreman, "Make it 11 dinners and a bale of hay."

★

Husband: The bank returned one of your checks today.

Wife: How wonderful! What can we buy with it this time?

★

"And why do you say I'm a poor judge of human nature?"

"Because you have such a good opinion of yourself."

★

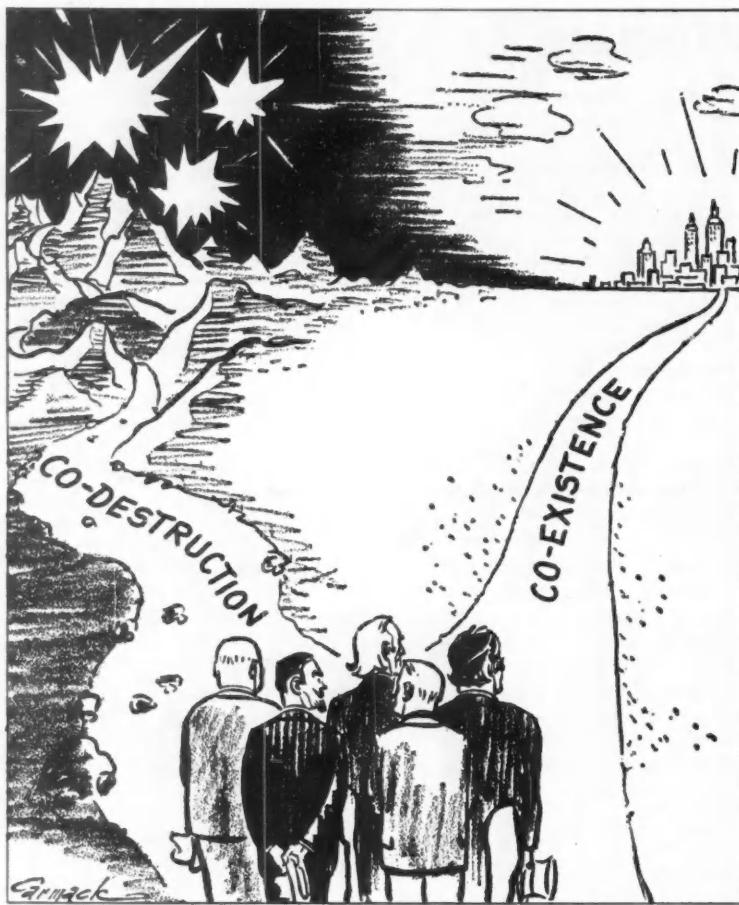
An actor went to a dentist to have a tooth extracted. The dentist gave him mustard gas.

"Why did you give me this kind of gas?" he asked.

"I figure that mustard always goes with ham," replied the dentist.

SEASON'S GREETINGS!

This is the last issue of the *American Observer* to appear before the Christmas holidays. The next issue of the paper will be dated January 4, 1960. We wish our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy, Prosperous New Year!



PARIS CONFERENCE of western nations is to prepare for summit meeting with Russian Premier Khrushchev. Plans made now—and Mr. K's attitude toward us in the later conference—may determine whether world is to travel the road that leads to peace or the path to increasing tension.

Western Summit Parley

(Continued from page 1)

which they do not officially recognize. The western powers quickly rejected Khrushchev's demands. They stated that their troops occupied West Berlin under a 4-power agreement, and contended that the Soviet Union could not, by itself, end this pact.

Before the 6-month period was up, Khrushchev said that the deadline would be extended. Later, when he visited the United States, he indicated that there would be no specific time limit for U. S., French, and British troops to get out of Berlin, though Russia still stood on her demand and expected the western forces to leave.

Russia's action. Why didn't Khrushchev carry out his original threat and turn over to the East German government Russia's occupation duties with respect to Berlin? Some feel that the Soviets did not expect such a show of strength from the western powers, who made plain that they would fight—if necessary—to retain their rights in Berlin. Therefore, Russia backed down when she saw that she could not win her way by threats alone.

Others think that Khrushchev used the Berlin issue to get something bigger—a meeting with President Eisenhower and the promise of a summit conference later. He softened his demands on Berlin—it is contended—only when the west agreed to these forms of negotiation. Those who hold this view say that the Soviet Premier can, by specifying a new deadline date for us to get out of Berlin, put pressure on the western countries again at any particular moment he wants to do so.

Touchy issue. How can the Berlin crisis be permanently ended? Should the problem be a matter for bargaining with Russia at a summit conference? These are some of the most troublesome questions facing the western Big Four leaders in Paris this week.

German and French leaders are said to be reluctant to emphasize the Berlin issue in talks with Russia. Chancellor Adenauer thinks that the present arrangement regarding Berlin is likely to be better than anything else that could be achieved. President de Gaulle wants to deal with a number of big issues in future talks with the Soviet Union rather than concentrate on Berlin.

British leaders definitely want to try to work out a new arrangement on Berlin. U. S. leaders seem to go along with Britain, though they are not too optimistic about the outcome of the attempt.

Actually there are widely differing points of view among Americans on the matter. Secretary of State Christian Herter feels that we may be able to bargain with the Russians and improve the present Berlin situation. Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson has spoken out strongly against bargaining with Moscow on the Berlin issue. He maintains that Russia's threat to force western troops out of that city is illegal, and that we should stand on our rights in Berlin and refuse to "make a deal" with Khrushchev.

The first thing the western leaders will have to decide, then, is whether or not to try to bargain with the Soviet Union over the German city.

If they agree to do so, then they will have to decide what concessions they can offer in exchange for a Soviet promise to stop trying to force the western allies out of the city.

As a possible bargaining point, some think that the western powers might offer to reduce the number of troops in Berlin (now about 11,000), or agree to ban the use of nuclear weapons in the city. Others feel that concessions on either of these matters would endanger western security.

Divided Germany. Should another attempt be made to unite East and West Germany? This question has been a troublesome one ever since 1949 when 2 separate governments (free West Germany and communist East Germany) were set up in the occupied country.

The issue of a divided Germany is not so urgent a problem today as it was a few years ago. For one thing, the 2 parts of Germany are now solidly established as nations. It is reported that even among the German people, the desire to unite the 2 sectors of the European country is not as strong as it once was.

The western allies have always demanded that a free election throughout both Germanys be the basis of any union of the 2 lands. There is no likelihood of the Soviet Union's agreeing to such an approach today any more than it has in the past. Russia knows that the communists would lose an all-Germany election. West Germany is almost solidly anti-communist, and has a population of 52,000,000 as compared to East Germany's 16,500,000. Moreover, it is believed that many East Germans would vote against the communists.

Russia continues to demand that the 2 parts of the country negotiate on uniting. The western powers say that this approach would not work. They say that Moscow would never accept any plan that might make the whole area democratic even if East Germany had taken part in the negotiations.

Unless conditions change a great deal in coming weeks, it seems unlikely that the question of a united Germany will be given major attention at a summit meeting with Russia. On the other hand, there is the possibility that it might be tied to the Berlin issue in some way.

Disarmament. The issue of control and reduction of arms will surely be discussed at the Paris talks. All 4 leaders will probably favor bringing up this topic in a future conference with Russia. (Soviet Premier Khrushchev recently said that he thought disarmament should be the first topic of business at the proposed summit parley.)

It is unlikely, though, that a specific program will be drawn up at Paris. Next month, a 10-nation disarmament commission is scheduled to meet in Geneva. What that group does will have a big bearing on proposals to be made on arms reduction at a summit meeting.

A recent development in the nuclear test talks now going on at Geneva has created some hope that limited progress can be made on the disarmament issue. After months of refusal, the Soviet Union finally agreed to discuss underground nuclear tests and their detection. If a start can be made in reaching an agreement on the nuclear tests problem, then it will improve the outlook for the whole disarmament issue.

Other problems. *Aid by the major powers to underdeveloped lands* is an issue that President de Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer want to discuss with Russia. Today, all the big countries—including Russia—are helping underdeveloped areas in one way or another. If they could agree on a coordinated plan, such a step might go far toward lessening international rivalries.

Non-interference in the affairs of other lands is another issue that both French and German leaders want discussed. Western leaders have long objected to communist activities within their countries—activities which, they contend, are directed from Moscow. On the other hand, the Soviet Union has bitterly condemned radio broadcasts from free countries to Russian listeners, and considers them "interference" in Soviet affairs. Whether any settlement with Moscow on these matters can be worked out may be discussed in Paris.

Internal frictions. Not only will the 4 western leaders try to decide what issues to bring up later with Russia, but they may also take steps to strengthen the ties among themselves, and resolve issues that are creating



GERMANY and its old capital, Berlin, are key issues in dealing with Russia

obstacles to cooperation in the future.

In recent weeks, a number of these differences have been patched up. However, certain problems continue to be troublesome.

For example, there is the growing trade and political rivalry between Great Britain on the one hand and Germany and France on the other. The latter 2 countries are working ever more closely, and are today challenging Britain for the position which she has long held as top leader of western Europe. This has created frictions harmful to any alliance.

It is known, too, that France is critical of the activities of certain U. S. diplomats and aid officials in North African lands. She feels that these Americans are not wholeheartedly supporting French efforts in the area. U. S. officials deny that they are taking steps that are harmful to France. It is believed, however, that De Gaulle may take up the matter with President Eisenhower.

By the time the Paris meeting adjourns a few days before Christmas, western leaders hope they will be able to present a common front when they meet with Premier Khrushchev in next year's summit conference.

—By HOWARD SWEET



BULGARIA, now communist, seems to be trying to restore good relations she had with U. S. before World War II

Bulgarian News

United States Is Renewing Diplomatic Ties There

After a 10-year break, the United States and communist Bulgaria are renewing diplomatic relations. This could mean that the little land in southeastern Europe is seeking to restore friendship with us.

For many years under Turkish rule, Bulgaria became an independent kingdom in 1908. It joined Germany in World War I, despite earlier friendship with the old Russian Empire—which was allied with Britain.

In the years before World War II, Bulgaria shipped her early farm crops to London and other cities of western Europe. During the war, trade was almost entirely with Nazi Germany. Now it is largely with Russia.

—By TOM HAWKINS



EDWARD PAGE, JR., will take up post as U. S. Minister to Bulgaria shortly after the New Year begins

stances, and probably was poisoned by followers of Hitler.

A bit of "musical chairs" followed in August and September 1944. Bulgaria declared war on her Nazi German ally. Russia went to war against Bulgaria, and sent in troops to occupy the country. The monarchy was abolished, young King Simeon (son of Boris) left the country, and a communist government was set up.

The United States established relations with the new government. They were broken off in 1950 after Bulgarian charges that our diplomatic mission was engaged in espionage. The charges later were withdrawn, but it was not until this year that agreement was reached on renewed diplomatic relations.

Edward Page, Jr., now Consul General in Munich, Germany, will be our minister to Sofia, the Bulgarian capital. He has had experience in Russia and in other posts that should help him in dealing with the Sofia government. Peter Voutov, Bulgaria's representative at the United Nations, will head his country's legation in Washington, D. C.

If the cold war should ease markedly, there is a chance that we can get along with Bulgarians. More than 7,700,000 in number, they are a generally friendly people. In Sofia, the capital city (population 726,000), many were well-dressed before 1942. A large number were acquainted with other European countries and with the United States, and believed in western democracy.

The majority of Bulgarians, though, are farmers who normally wear round fur caps in winter, tight-fitting sheepskin jackets, and baggy trousers stuffed into boots or leggings. Women wear long skirts, also with leggings.

With an area of 42,796 square miles, Bulgaria is about the size of Tennessee. Rich river valleys, making up about 40 per cent of the country, provide soil for the nation's farms. Low mountains take up about 30% of the territory, and poor-grade forests cover the remaining land.

Tobacco, sugar beets, grains, vegetables, fruits, and oil from roses for making perfume are important products. Bulgaria's winters are cold, but an early spring enables the farmers to produce fine vegetables by February. Lettuce, radishes, onions, and even strawberries are available far sooner than in many other parts of Europe.

In the years before World War II, Bulgaria shipped her early farm crops to London and other cities of western Europe. During the war, trade was almost entirely with Nazi Germany. Now it is largely with Russia.

—By TOM HAWKINS



Readers Say—

From Springfield, Missouri, we've had 26 letters from students about problems concerning youths. Following are excerpts from them.

Young people not in trouble should help those who are by encouraging them "to participate in various organizations at church and schools," Mary Morris writes. Similarly, Lenora Frank contends that "the task of lowering the crime rate among young people lies in the hands of the young people themselves" for they can have "much more influence than can some adults."

"Stricter laws" are needed to check crime, Jerry Krasser thinks. So does Gary Owens who argues that "rebellious" teen-agers should "be punished with strictness, and with no exceptions for anyone." Wesley Cook says that there are "plenty of laws, but often they are not enforced, and the juvenile gets the idea that he will get away with breaking them."

Seeing to it that "a teen-ager has enough to do to keep him occupied" would check crime, Dixie Gilmore believes. Give youths responsibilities through "their home, community, and church," writes Joyce Wright. "Student centers that would attract teen-agers" would be valuable in cities, Linda Elson states.

More jobs, made available through state or federal government action, would keep youths busy and lessen the temptation "to turn to vandalism and crime" in idle moments, James Dwyer contends.

Joan Hammer feels that a show of "personal interest" in young people's problems "in the home or outside" would be helpful in encouraging them to avoid trouble. Linda Harp similarly argues that parents "should be more concerned about the activities of their sons and daughters."

Linda Usrey urges "stricter discipline, more responsibility, a curfew hour, and chaperoned recreation" for young people. Linda Chatkin concludes that poor guidance at home may be a cause of crime; but she adds pointedly that it is time for teen-agers to "grow up enough to realize that they themselves are responsible for the outcome of their lives—and do something to prepare for adult years."

Paula Gann endorses "work camps that would help young people stay out of trouble." Carol Stewart favors "playground and other recreational facilities, clubs and other organizations especially for teen-agers."

Mary Scoggin approves of some "kind of council in the schools" with which a troubled young person could "talk over whatever is bothering him or her."

It's the responsibility of "the outstanding teen-agers," Sharon Brumley argues, "to try to get the roughnecks to straighten up." She thinks this "would help a lot more than if the police or others were to talk to them."

A number of the Springfield students believe that the home is the place to start building good citizens. "More interest shown by parents toward their children" would help, Karen Busby says. "Family unity and fellowship" are called for by Gwenda Best.

Parents of delinquents "have not set a proper example" of conduct "9 times out of 10," Betty Haseltine asserts. There is need for young people to know "parents are home after school, glad to see their children, and interested in their activities," writes Fred Schweitzer.

Many young people, in the view of Janice Wynne, "don't have enough re-

sponsibilities for tasks at home to keep them busy and off the streets at night." Dianne Davis also suggests that "delinquency would start to fall if teen-agers were given more responsibility around the home."

Lack of "understanding, guidance, and love" in homes broken up by divorce are often to blame for youthful revolt, Carole Clark maintains. Parents should "take a firm stand in the beginning" to discourage misbehavior, Mary Terry adds.

"The whole family should be together at least 2 nights out of the week, at home or outside at some place of recreation," Kay Gardner writes. "If a family isn't together much, then problems like juvenile delinquency arise."

There has been so much emphasis in letters on the responsibility of parents that we are going to break a rule for this column. We are publishing an unsigned letter in the belief that it is well worth reading.

In your "Readers Say" column, parents are blamed in almost every case for the "punks" who get into trouble. This is not right. We ourselves are to blame. Here in (name of city withheld) there is just about as much delinquency as in any other place—perhaps more.

I have been in the middle of trouble, and I've had my nights in jail. I've acted so that I could be with the "guys" and be popular, so that no one could call me "yellow." I have the best of parents, but they don't know about fights and nights in jail. It's us, not the parents, who are to blame.

Youths today need love and understanding. Many reform schools are not giving the proper individual counseling that unhappy, confused youths need. There should be fewer severe corrective schools, and more which stress personal attention to the young people within their care.

ANN GOOD,
Van Wert, Ohio

You will find that a young person in trouble is usually unhappy about something that has happened to him at home and is trying to "get even." A child should be brought up from infancy to really respect his parents, as is the custom among Chinese people—among whom the rate of juvenile delinquency is very low.

KAY PIGHT,
Tiller, Oregon

Juvenile crime can be ended only if everybody—young and old—lends a hand. Students in school can act together and form a club. In it, they could take up various activities and feel that "they are somebody." There should not be so much blaming of parents, who do try to look after their children. Teenagers who get into trouble can help themselves—and we who keep out of trouble can help them too.

DICK STEELY,
Spencer, Iowa

President Eisenhower has said that a workable agreement on a reduction in world armaments would permit lower defense costs, and that money saved could be used to help underdeveloped lands. I think such funds should be spent on building new schools and increasing salaries for teachers in our own country.

MARGIE ROSENTHAL,
Newton, Massachusetts

About Spain and NATO. We bury the fact that Great Britain was once our enemy, but Britain is now one of the most important countries in NATO. Why not make Spain a member also, despite her wartime friendship for Nazi Germany? Spain can provide bases of great value for a counterattack if communist forces should strike.

NANCY HAUN,
Lynchburg, Virginia

Almost 200 years ago, Americans fought for rights that are often neglected today. Isn't it ironical that only about 60% of our voters turn out for national elections, while the record of the British (whom we fought) is at least 75% of eligible voters?

SANDRA YATES,
Buffalo, New York

Red China should be admitted to the UN, so that we could more easily keep an eye on her. It is important that we know what the huge communist land is doing.

BOB M'ARCO,
Valdosta, Georgia

SPORTS

COLLEGE football will have its final fling this season in the various bowl games. Most of them will take place on New Year's Day.

Wisconsin and Washington will clash in the oldest of the big holiday gridiron spectacles—the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena, California. All-American tackle Dan Lanphear is a standout for the Badgers of Wisconsin. Quarterback Bob Schloredt will direct the attack for Washington's Huskies.

Syracuse and Texas will meet in the Cotton Bowl at Dallas. The Orangemen of Syracuse were the top-ranked eleven in the nation during much of the autumn. Led by Captain Gerhard Schwedes and All-America guard, Roger Davis, the team from New York State will be aiming for an undefeated season. The Longhorns of Texas—featuring fleet halfbacks, Jack Collins and Rene Ramirez—will be trying for an upset.

In Miami's Orange Bowl, Missouri and Georgia will come together; while at the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans, Louisiana State and Mississippi will fight it out. Each ended the regular season with an identical record of 9 victories and 1 loss. Mississippi with its star fullback Charley Flowers will be trying to avenge its earlier defeat by Louisiana State and All-America halfback, Billy Cannon.

The Gator Bowl encounter in Jacksonville, Florida, will bring together Arkansas and Georgia Tech. This game will take place on Saturday, January 2. The Yellowjackets of Georgia Tech will be making their 13th appearance in a bowl game.

The Rose Bowl game dates back to 1902, though 14 years then went by before the next encounter. Since 1916, this postseason classic has been held every year. The Orange and Sugar Bowl games each started in 1935, and the Cotton Bowl clash began 2 years later. The first Gator Bowl encounter was in 1946.

This year there will be 2 new bowl games, both on Saturday, December 19. They are the Bluebonnet Bowl at Houston, Texas, and the Liberty Bowl in Philadelphia. In the latter city, Penn State and Alabama will meet. The Houston game pits Texas Christian against Clemson. Several other games, involving smaller colleges and service elevens, will be played during the holiday season.



FOOTBALLER Gerhard Schwedes



A. DEVANET, INC.
MICROSCOPE is highly necessary instrument for a microbiologist

Careers for Tomorrow

In Growing Scientific Field

MICROBIOLOGISTS are very much in demand nowadays. There are not nearly enough trained persons in this profession to meet the needs of our industries, research centers, and government agencies. Hence, job prospects are likely to be good for some time to come.

In general, microbiologists study bacteria, viruses, molds, and other organisms of microscopic or even smaller size. Like other scientists, microbiologists usually specialize in some particular branch of their work.

Agricultural specialists study bacteria, molds, and other microorganisms in soils, and find out how they affect the health and growth of plants. Their experiments may lead to new methods of growing disease-free crops, or increasing the yield of plants.

Industrial specialists work with bacteria used in the preparation of such items as vinegar and dairy products. Some experts in this branch of work search for new ways to control bacteria that spoils food, clothing, and other similar items.

Medical specialists study organisms that cause infectious diseases. They make laboratory tests for medical doctors in the search for causes of illnesses.

Public health specialists apply their findings in the laboratory to maintaining health standards for our water supply, milk, and other foods. They also help public health officials in controlling and preventing contagious diseases.

Qualifications. For success in this work, you must have a genuine interest in the sciences. In addition, you should have an orderly, yet imaginative mind. You must be patient and attentive to detail.

Training. While in high school, take a college preparatory course with emphasis on the sciences. Next, you will be required to take at least 4 years of college study. For the better positions, including most of the research posts, an M.A. or Ph. D. is essential. It takes 1 or 2 years' study beyond college for

an M.A., and a total of from 3 to 4 years of additional work for the Ph. D.

Both men and women can find good career opportunities in this field.

Earnings. As a beginner with a B.S. or B.A. degree, you are likely to earn around \$4,000 a year. Persons with advanced degrees may start out at \$5,500 to \$6,000 annually. Experienced microbiologists sometimes have incomes of more than \$10,000 a year, though most of them have earnings of between \$6,000 and \$9,000.

Facts to weigh. Job opportunities are good just now and are expected to be so for many years to come, and there are almost unlimited opportunities for professional development. In addition, the work often combines out-of-door study with laboratory research.

A disadvantage, to some people at least, is the fact that the work of a microbiologist sometimes requires him to spend long hours by himself when working on experiments. In addition, it takes years of advanced schooling to prepare for the better jobs. However, there are numerous scholarship opportunities, and many colleges offer part-time laboratory jobs to advanced students.

More information. Write to a college or university of your choice for details on educational requirements, student job opportunities, and similar information. You can also get material from the American Institute of Biological Sciences, 2000 P Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

—By ANTON BERLE

Pronunciations

Abdul Karim Kassem—äb'doo'l kä-räm' kä'säm

Dalai Lama—dä'lä' lä'mä

Fidel Castro—fē'dē'l' kā'strō

Frol Kozlov—frō'l kōz-lōf

Fulgencio Batista—fool-hen'see-ō bā-tēs'tā

Ibrahim Abboud—ib'rā-hēm' äb'oo'd

Idris—ēdrēs

Konrad Adenauer—kōn'rāt ä-duh-nōw'er

Nikita Khrushchev—nyē-kē'tuh kroosh-chawf

Nobusuke Kishi—nō-bōō-sōō-kē kē-shē

News Quiz

Trade Situation

1. Briefly explain how merchants pay for goods they buy from producers in foreign countries.
2. Why did many countries face severe dollar shortages after World War II?
3. What did the United States do to help remedy these shortages?
4. Within the last year or so, what has happened to the margin between our foreign purchases and our foreign sales?
5. Since we sell more to other countries than we buy from them, why do we pay out more money to them than we receive?
6. Within the last 2 years, has our gold supply increased or decreased? Tell why.
7. Explain the "Buy American" or "tied loan" policy. Give arguments for and against it.
8. What are some other steps that our government is taking in an effort to narrow the gap between this nation's outflow of money and its income?

Discussion

1. Do you favor the "tied loan" policy? Why or why not?

2. What steps do you think are likely to be most effective in helping our nation achieve a better balance of payments with the rest of the world? Explain.

Western Leaders

1. Why are top western leaders meeting in Paris on December 19?

2. What demand by Nikita Khrushchev regarding Berlin poses a problem to the western allies?

3. What is the answer of the allies to the Soviet demand that their troops leave West Berlin?

4. Why are West Germany and France less favorably inclined than Britain and the United States to bargain with Russia on the Berlin issue?

5. How do the present Secretary of State Christian Herter and a former holder of that title, Dean Acheson, differ on the Berlin problem?

6. Why does the question of a divided Germany seem less urgent today than it once was?

7. What recent action by Russia has created some hope that progress can be made on the disarmament issue?

8. What other matters may be taken up at Paris?

Discussion

1. Do you believe that the western powers should seek to bargain with Russia on the Berlin issue? Why, or why not?

2. On what problem that may be raised at the summit conference do you think there is the best chance of reaching an agreement with Russia? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. What are terms of the 12-nation agreement on Antarctica? Why is this pact of possible importance in years to come?

2. Tell something about the background of Thomas Gates. What new post does he have?

3. On the basis of recent Gallup surveys, what Republican appears to be his party's favorite 1960 Presidential candidate? What Democrat?

4. Why do some scientists now believe there may be life on Venus?

5. Give 5 big headline stories of 1959. Which of them do you think is the year's biggest news item?

References

"Payments Problem Produces U. S. Policy Shift," *Business Week*, Nov. 7.

"The Meaning of the Division of Germany," by Eleanor Lansing Dulles, *Department of State Bulletin*, November 30.

Answers to Know That Word

1. (b) old; 2. (c) enthusiastic; 3. (a) angry; 4. (c) rebuked; 5. (b) short; 6. (b) the right to vote; 7. (d) erased; 8. (a) wordy and repeated.

